ENGLAND'S DISTRESS

A Dangerous Winter on the Approach.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO

"The Crop is Obliterated" in England, Scotland and Ireland.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Dear Meat, Dear Potatoes, Dear Bread, Dear Coal.

THE LONDON BAKERS' STRIKE.

There can be no doubt that many people in this sountry look forward to the approaching Winter with the very gravest apprehensions. People in America can have some idea, but probably not an adequate one, of the derangement which has been produced, here by the diameter. trades. First, the building operations of this city have been standing idle for weeks at the momen when fine weather and long days offered the great-when fine weather and long days offered the great-est facilities for building. In the country the agri-cultural laborer has made up his mind that he shall no longer be satisfied with wages that barely pay him as much as can keep body and soul to-gether, and the ficids have been lying idle at the

Side by side with this state of things, we have other evil of terrible magnitude—namely, the failure of the potato crop. That this failure is widespread not only in England, but also in Ireland and Scotland, there can no longer be the slightest doubt. On the 10th this month I find it stated that in several parts of Calthness the disease has made its appearance to such an extent as to excite fears for the whole "Entire fields are already affected." On the same day another letter states that the disease has appeared in many parts of Nottinghamshire, especially in the north. "The potato crop," it is said, "gave much hope of being one of the best known, but within the last fortnight the potato herbage has shown proof of disease, which, upon examina tion, has been confirmed. A great many potatoes are affected, and the malady seems daily growing worse. The holders of large plots are much con-

On the 20th Mr. J. Algernon Clarke, the editor of

a leading agricultural weekly, wrote:

We are threatened with an obliteration of the potato crop—at any rate so far as this year is concerned. Yesperday I carefully examined a number of fields in the polato-growing district around Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and found that stready three-tourths of the tubers thy weighly are diseased, while the mischief is still in active progress. The testimony of many growers in the neighborhood is that savedy any sound potatoes can be discovered throughout w. We fields, and the general anxiety is to know, not what may be the probable amount of ware? for the market, but whether enough produce will be for throming as "seed" or next year. I have not the slightest doubt that the salve condition of the crop prevails over the entire trac. of potato country between Boston and Wisheach, and "at the yield, if anything at all, can be little more that. A recurs of the seed planted. The consernation amon; the farmers, who pay high rents and apply to their land very large quantities of artificial manure, may be imagined, seeing that the loss can scarcely be under kilo or perhaps 250 Der Arre.

Disease appears to have smitten the crop in all parts of

Disease appears to have smitten the crop in all parts of be kingdom; and it is desirable that accurate reports as othe present state of the tuber should be forthcoming om file. Forfar, Perth, Boss, Langrk, Cumberland, ancashire, Cheshire, Vorkshire, Lincolushire, Camradigeshire, Essex, Staffordshire, Kent, Somerset and bevonshire counties, growing the largest acreages in real Britain, and also from all the provinces of Ireland, or if the salable produce of the entire potato crop of the British leies is all but destroyed, the loss means somewhim; like 1,630,000 acres (besides gardens) at say four and half tons per acre, amounting to 7,835,000 tons, which, at a per ton, comes to 223,240,000, or the value of 2ny 0,000,000 quarfers of wheat.

On the 23d it is stated that "early potatoes have been badly affected with the disease and some grow-ers complain that they do not pay even lof the labor of getting them up." On the same day a cor-respondent of the Times, writing from Wolver-

nampton, says:—
This market is a great centre for the potato dealers, for whose accommodation the London and Northwestern Railway Company have lately put in a special siding, with attached stages and sheds. Yesterday immense quantities of the root would at ordinary times have been brought to the market alike by rail and road; for the surrounding Staffordshire, Worchestershire and Shropshire Armers and market gardeners, as well as the cultivators at a greater distance, send here their produce that the widdlemen angebase and distribute among the numerous at a greater distance, send here their produce that the middlemen purchase and distribute among the numerous shopkeepers throughout the Black Country, or offer in the Birmingham market upon the Thursday. The supply yesterday was, however, exceedingly small and there was great consternation among the dealers. The reports were of the most dolorous character. For cleven years there has not been so districted at time. The disease has worked shocking have among all the early season roots. It began to make its appearance first when the potatoes began to ripen. The first introductions from Jersey and Cornwall and even Bedford were unobjectionable, but the second supplies were tainted—tainted so much that after the baskets had been in the possession of the dealers only a day and a night more than fifty per cent were found to be bad. This has gone on manifesting itself in the potatoes arriving from near and remote districts ever since. Hence, in-

The Pield, an important agricultural journal, conremember to have seen the malady so general and the destruction so complete. Within the last month it has come and overrun the potatoes in all directions, and hundreds of thousands of tons of useful food have been converted into leathesome rotten-

Land and Water writes on the same day :- "The blight seems to have made sad havoc among the On the 26th I find a letter in the Times from the

southern counties, in which it is stated that "the

A correspondent from Worcester writes on the same day: -"In some parts of the county the disfeared prices will be very high before Summer is gone." On the 28th, Mr. J. J. Mechi, the eminent icultural authority, writes to the Times that potatoes are much diseased, while another journal

stains the following despatch from Plymouth:-

The agricultural weeklies, published this day, give the same gloomy picture of the state of the potato crop. Land and Water writes:—"The posato disease this year is likely to prove very disastrous in its consequences:"—

From Wolverhampton, which is a great market for petatoes, terrible inhemations arise; and in Lincolnshire growers assert that the crop is not worth digging, and

The Pield writes with equal emphasis. "The re-ports," it says, "as to diseased potatoes are most discouraging. We have no very certain informa-tion from the potato districts in Scotland, and a full crop there supplied us last year with abund-We have no very certain informa ance, when our own yield was in many cases most deficient; but if, as is reasonable to suppose, elec-trical inducaces have affected the plant, no district will escape where such were prevalent. Mr. Al. gernon Clarke, the editor of the Chamber of Agriculture Journal, and himself a farmer in a part of Lincolashire where the crop is largely grown, first sounded the alarm, and his inquiries in different parts of the country have only revealed the sad fact that throughout England the disease is universal, and in many instances the sound potatoes will not represent seed sown. From Ireland we have less certain information; still, what we hear is bad. The disease has certainly appeared in Scotland, though, their crops being usually later than ours, the mischiei may not have developed so far. We quote from a leading article in the Chamber Journal of the 26th inst.:—"In the fen parts of Cambridgeshire the potatoes everywhere are smit-ten with the disease. In Cheshire they are very sively, and half an average crop will be a liberal estimate. In Derbyshire the disease is spreading. disease. In Durham cases are aircady talked of. In Essex the potatoes are almost an entire failure. In Shropshire and Worcestershire the disease pre-vails to an alarming extent in the Vale of Severn." valis to an alarming extent in the Vale of Severn."

I think I have now embodied a sufficient quantity of evidence to demonstrate the truth of the proposition with which I set out—that the failure of the potato crop is widespread in England, Ireland and Scotland. Two other questions may be touched on briefly—the cause of the disease, and the remedy. I find the mass of authority is agreed in saying that the successive fall of rain and the frequency of thunder storms which have characterized this season are the leading causes of the blight. A correspondent of the Times thus writes:—

correspondent of the Times thus writes:—

On reading Mr. J. A. Clarke's alarming letter of this date, in which he shows that "we are threatened with an obliteration of the potato crop," It occurred to me to compare the meteorological tables of the last three months with the similar tables for 1845, which are to be found in the Gendeman's Magazine for that year, and it is curious to observe how in both instances heavy thunder storms pre-time men; but has perhaps, been already noticed by scientific men; but he perhaps, been already noticed by scientific men; but he perhaps, been already noticed by scientific men; but he perhaps, been already noticed by scientific men; but he perhaps, been already noticed by scientific men; but he perhaps, been already noticed by scientific men; but he perhaps he had been already noticed the summer of the sumesphere which characterized the summer of 1845 and the present summer with the potato disease, I have thought it worth while to make a note of the circumstance for others more fully to investigate.

Another correspondent says:—

From 1845 to the present date I have paid considerable

Another correspondent says;—

From 185 to the present date I have paid considerable attention to the subject, and I have invariably found that in districts which have been entirely free from the disease prior to the occurrence of severe thunder storms, within a very short time after any great electrical disturbance of the atmosphere, the well-known blotch has appeared upon the leaves of the potato stalk, and the unmistakable succil of the disease has been perceptible after sunset. During the Summers of 1859, 1870 and 1871 there were very few thunder storms, scarcely any of noticeable violence, and in those years there was little, if any, potato blight; but this year it has followed the course of the violent thunder storms which have prevailed throughout the country with a painful and undeviating regularity, and we are "threatened an obliteration of the potato crop." My theory is, therefore, largely confirmed, that the potato disease is rendered more or less active by the electrical disease is rendered more or less active by the electrical condition of the atmosphere. A simple, but effective, palisation of the evil has been found to result from plantices act as natural conductors and gargy off the superabundant electricity. This fact may be worn; the notice of and may be improved upon by scientific men.

A Mr. Hallott suggests that the great remedy for

A Mr. Hallett suggests that the great remedy for the disease in potatos is to select proper seed. "Disease," he says, "is as much hereditary in plants as man." "Acting," he says, "upon this view I have for years carefully selected my potatoes for seed, and, upon the assumption that the disease reaches the potato through the haum, have always rejected the whole of the produce of any plant which presented any appearance of disease, and although this may have been manifested on only one of its forty or fifty potatoes, and even on this but slightly, I have rejected them all as canting the standard blood. And the writer thus concludes—"Your own report from Wolvernampton as to the "Your own report from Wolvernampton as to the freedom from disease of the imported American red-rose potatoes seems to support my view."

Another gentleman suggests another plan of preventing the disease. Having begun by the statement that while in gardens on each side of his the potatoes are badly diseased those in his own garden have escaped altogether, he goes on to say:—

My potato-plot was last Winter cropped with greens, and in the Spring was dug over, and without adding any manure the sets were planted two feet apart one way and one foot and a half the other way, in shallow trenches. In due course soil was drawn to the haum, and was finally left in ridges of about seven inches deep and about twelve inches broad at the top. The wide cropping and deen ridging annly provided both for ventilation. inally left in ridges of about seven inches deep and about twelve inches broad at the top. The wide cropping and deep ridging amply provided both for ventilation and drainage, which left the soil around the tubers nice and dry. I would here remark that about five weeks ago, shortly air a thunder storm, I noticed that the leaves had been smitten with numerous dark-colored spots, which I took for blight, and thinking it might be the forerunner of discusse, I at once pinched off about four inches of the top of each and every stalk, supposing that, in so doing, if my fears were correct, it would act as a preventive, and it is owing to this precaution and to the mode of cultivation that I consider my potatoes have escaped disease. I would beg to add, in conclusion, that the "Scotch reds" and the "Kent regents" which I am now using average a yield of two pounds per root, and they have not yet done growing. I took up a root of flukes only a few days ago which numbered seventy-six potatoes, every one sound, and sixty-two of them of a size it for table.

Another fact of importance in relation to the

Another fact of importance in relation to the present failure is that the earlier crops escaped almost unhurt. It is the later crops which principally suffered.

One thing above all others brings out in relief the presultent properties of the brings out in relief the pally suffered.

One thing above all others brings out in relief the appalling proportions of the catastrophe—namely, the number of substitutes for potatoes which are daily proposed in the newspapers. Dr. Hooker, the Curator of Kew Gardens, was actually asked by Premier Gladstone to make public a means by which a portion at least of a diseased potato may be saved. Dr. Hooker accordingly writes to state that the starch of the potato is not affected by the disease; and, accordingly, if separated from the rest of the potato would be fit for use. The way to separate the starch is to rasp peeled tubers upon a bread grater into a tub of cold water. In a few minutes the starch sinks to the bottom, while the diseased matter lies suspended in the water, and should be poured away along with the water. Fresh water should be again added, the starch stirred up and again allowed to settle. Two or three washings of this kind remove all impurities and render the starch fit for use. Dr. Hooker also suggests that efforts should be made to spread among the poor the use as food of beet root, the foliage of the turnip and other vegetables now wasted or given only to cattle and sheep.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In addition to the failure of the potato disease.

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THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In addition to the failure of the potato disease agricultural interests in Engiand are threatened with another calamity—namely, the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle.

The following article from the Daily News of today gives an interesting account of the progress already made by this disease:—

Seeing that this malady has now extended to almost every county in England, and to not a few shires in Scotland, some Statistics as to the actual number of animals which have been recently prostrated through its effects will not be uninteresting. Last year, it will be remembered, about the same period, there was a considerable number of English shires affected by foot and mouth disease; and pleuro-pneumonia (much more mistinous and fatal than the other affection) was likewise pretty rife. A comparison of the returns from the different local authorities in the corresponding weeks of last year, however, shows that the disease was not so widespread as it has been this season. We question whether there ever was a year in England when so many animals suffered the deteriorating effects of the malady as this; and we would even go so far as to except the rinder, east year in the corresponding weeks of last year, however, shows that the disease was not so widespread as it has been this season. We question whether there ever was a year in England when so many animals suffered the deteriorating effects of the malady as this; and we would even go so far as to except the rinder, east year in the corresponding weeks of last year, however, shows that the disease with the last five weeks there had been returned 10,000 cases of with foot and mouth decases. If when he had not the decase of the malady as this and down the head of the property of the property of the head of the property of the property

the disease—the disease con innes to spire of with rapid strides, many animals which had recovered from the directal disease, and animals which had recovered from the directal disease of the plague being a tacked a second time. It is now beyond a doubt that cattle are lable to a second attack of ioot and mount disease. By Lillie present, year the point was a disputed to the present of the present was a disputed to the disease, and the returns of the local authority for the present week show a lamentable increase in the number of stock smitten. There are in all 12,798 cases of the complaint in this county, and out of that number seventy have died during the past week. The disease is therefore becoming more intal than was its wont.

wont.
From Hantingdonshire equally depressing and discour-sting accounts are to har d and the county of Northampton is experiencing not only a large number of cases of 'order and mouth dhease, but rieuro-pneumonia and sheep scab are creating and have among the larmer's steck. In Nortinghamshire the enactments of the local authoruced the magistrates to issue notices to owners, cautioning them to desist from exposing affected animals in the arrivers and to exercise a careful system of disfection and isolation. Nothing can be more repchensible on the part of an owner of stock an to endeavor, as they frequently do, to palm off stock and to endeavor, as they frequently do, to palm off stock ablect to the disease upon butchers. They deserve to be everely punished, and it is to be hoped that the magisares will not be lax in indicting the leaviest fine which te law allows. In Lancashire the figures show that 38 cattle, 78 sheep and 21 pigs are affected with toot and outh disease.

the law allows. In Lancaure 2,358 cattle, 78 sheep and 21 pigs are affected with recommon the state of the last returns from Norfolk are somewhat more favorable than those formerly issued, but the fact that 11,411 head of stock are suffering is in itself sufficient to justify the local authority in petitioning the Privy Council for a stoppage of all fairs and markets. In Somersetshire lost fresh outbreaks were reported last week, while in Worcestershire here was an increase of ninety-nine. In the last-ment oned county there is not a single district tree last-ment oned county there is not a single district tree last-ment oned county there is not a single district tree last-ment oned county there is not a single district tree rom the disease.

As regards Scotland it is pleasing to note that the activity of the local authorities has had the effect of subduling the foot and mouth compliant in its ravages; still in a few counties—Dumfries, Kinross and File—several additional cases have been brought to light.

It is still more pleasing to report an appreciable absence in its more virulent form in Ireland of the disease—the country from whence comes the bulk of our live stock. It would, indeed, be a disaster of no slight magnitude to the public were the herds of Irish farmers to suffer to the extent at present prevailing in England, and it is to be hoped that the Irish authorities will do their utmost to preserve their fortunate immunity from disease.

ease.

Well, then, your readers will see that we have good reason for regarding the coming Winter with some alarm. Potatoes will be at least double their usual price; meat will probably increase musin price; and coal, while we are still in Summer, has already doubled its usual value. What will it cost when the cold days of December are upon us?

price; and coal, while we are still in Sumer, has already doubled its usual value. What will it cost when the cold days of December are upon us?

RISE IN THE FRICE OF BREAD.

Again, we are threatened with a rise in bread; for the bakers are expected in a few days to go out on strike. What a state London will be reduced to when all the bakers' shops are closed—London, where scarcely a housekeeper knows how to make her own bread. Dear bread, dear potatoes, dear meat, dear coal—these are the prospects for the Winter that we can already smell from afar of. The effects of this state of things may be very, very serious indeed. The Spectator devotes an article this week to the threatened strike of the bakers, which is very suggestive. The Spectator thinks that the coming strike of the bakers' men may prove a serious affair. It can hardly believe that a city like London can be left for even one week without bread, but it is quite possible that it may be so left for forty-eight hours, and quite certain that if it is there will be very extensive rioting. The threat held out by the bakers will force the public to consider a very curious question, which has never, that it knows of, been practically raised, and that is, the duty of the community when threatened by a strike which affects its very existence. Is it to endure anything, on the plea that the strikers have a right to do as they like? Suppose, to take crucial instances, all merchant sailors struck at once for imposcible terms, so that Great Britain was virtually in blockade, or that these journeymen bakers really could execute the threat some of their rasher spokesmen are senseless enough to ulter, and staive London for a week, actually leave it without food—should we be compelled by a sense of justice or fair play or compassion to look on passively while the rain was being accomplished? The Specietor knows, of course, that the public would not look on passively, that it would use force unhesitatingly and very much to define the community being in perli, it would b

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Rules and Regulations of the Curtis Advisory Board To Be Carried Out in New York-Difficulties of the Undertaking-What the Applicant is Expected to Know.

An effort is to be made to adopt and carry out the rules and regulations respecting the civil ser-vice, approved by the Advisory Board, of which William Curtis is chairman, and published in Washington, May 14, 1872. Naturally New York, in its relations to the government the most important place in the Republic, is selected for the cater-ing wedge, and E. O. Graves, Chief Clerk of the United States Treasury office, is now in this city, actively engaged in establishing the system laid down by these regulations.

The great difficulty in the way of carrying these regulations into effect has been the want of support and co-operation on the part of those occupying leading positions in the various departments throughout the country. For the most part receiving their appointments as the reward of political services and trusting to their immediate subordinates (who are held in position to furnish brains, without reference to changes in the administra tion) for the proper performance of their duties, and holding them responsible. They have failed to appreciate the necessity of reform and have been loath to surrender that consequence which the arbitrary power of appointment has the carrying out of the rules and regulations of the Advisory Board-entirely in the hands of the imdeputies, who have a keen appreciation of the difficulty in obtaining a proper performance of duty in the various departments and are eager for a change which shall lighten their own labors and well to call the attention of the country to the well known fact that those obtaining high official positions and the large salaries appertaining thereto are politicians, with few exceptions, ignorant of the duties they are called on to perform, and trusting to their subordinates, men of experience and ing to their subordinates, men of experience and capability, who, for a comparative pittance, perform the duties for which their principals are paid. For three menths past the system of competitive examination, as provided for in the regulations, has been in operation in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the results have been entirely satisfactory to those who have been in the best positions to appreciate its workings. Under it the names of the three shown by the examination to be best capable of performing the duties of any vacant position, named in the order of merit, are submitted to the appointing power, and generally speaking the first one named has been selected.

The following Boards of Examination for this city

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The following Boards of Examination for this city
have been appointed:—
FOR COLLECTOR'S AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICES.
Thomas L. James, Deputy Collector, Chairman;
John R. Lydecker and John L. Benedict. Cyrus W. Burt, Chairman; Robert Etheridge and H. W. Green.

Appraisers Bausch, Burt and Sturgess.

H. W. Green.

Appraisers Bausch, Burt and Sturgess.

Assistant treasurer's oppice.

William G. White, Cashier Chairman; Charles A. Patterson and F. C. Field.

These gentlemen are all occupying official positions, and their duties as examiners are additional and without further recombense.

Mr. Graves has had informal meetings with the Advisory Board, consisting of the chairmen of the respective boards mentioned, and arrangements have been made for the opening of sessions at an early day. Those for the Collector's and Surveyor's offices and the Navai Office will be held in the upper room of the Custom House Building, corner of Exchange place and Hanover street, now being prepared for that purpose; that for the Treasury in the Treasury Building. The place of meeting for the Appraisers is not yet decided upon. Under the regulations governing appointments and promotions in the customs service and the Sub-Treasury in New York, applications must be for the lowest grade or for the one next above that held by the applicant. Copies of the regulations folial competitive, written examination upon the following subjects:—(1) penmanship; (2) writing and briefing letters; (3) elements of English grammar, chiefly orthography and syntax; (4) aritimetic—fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest and discount; (5) elements of accounts and bookkeeping; (6) history and geography—general questions, principally such as relate to the United States, and (7) prominent features of the government of the United States, are condidates for appointment to positions the salary of which is less than \$1,200 will be examined in like manner upon the following subjects:—First, penmanship; second, copying; third, elements of English grammar, chiefly orthography and syntax, and foundamental rules fractions, penmanship; second, copying; third, elements of English grammar, chiefly orthography and syntax, and foundamental rules of arithmetic.

WAS HE KICKED TO DEATH BY A KEEPER?

One Man Said to Have Been Guilty of Three Murders.

A Number of Lunatics Give Their Testimony Against Him.

Is Their Evidence Worth Anything?

THE ACCUSED DENIES HIS GUILT.

An Inquest To Be Held To-Day.

On Friday a man, by the name of John N. Ornell, patient in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, ed. His death was a very painful one. He complained during the few days previous to his death of having received injuries from one of the keepers. Asylum, attended the patient two days before his death to take his ante-mortem statement. Ornell then said to the Doctor that a few days previous one of the male nurses, named Tho M, where the dying man was confined, had assaulted him without provocation. assault, saying that while he was sitting in the hall Farrell approached him and told him to give up his seat. Ornell refused, and Farrell, he alleged immediately set upon him, beating him over the head and knocking him down. He states the keeper then, while he was on the floor, kicked him in the stomach, on the chest and on the head until he was made perfectly insensible. When he came to himself he was in bed, and suffered from pains all over, particularly in the intestines. He could neither eat nor drink without great pain, and he told the Doctor that he felt his end was approach ing and he wished to expose the man who killed

Dr. Escheveria took down all these depositions of the dying man and exerted a'l his skill to save him. He recognized from the first that the patient Ornell was suffering from internal injuries which were mortal. He looked at his body and found marks of blows and abrasions on the stomach, the abdomen and the chest of the patient, which looked as if they had been indicted with a blunt instrument, such as a boot. Two days after the man died, and Dr. Escheveria notified Farrell that he must con-sider himself under arrest. On Saturday morning the Doctor took Farrell before Justice McQuade, at

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUSTICE M'QUADE. Dr. Escheveria then and there made a formal comclaint against Farrell, and accompanied the complaint with an amdavit. In this document he stated that he truly believed Farrell to have been the murderer of Ornell. He stated what he claimed were the facts of the case as he had found them-the assault, the injuries and the death. On the statement in the amdavit Justice McQuade committed the prisoner to await the action of the Coroner, He was then locked up in the prison attached to the Harlem Court House. ANOTHER CASE.

When the Doctor got back to the asylum he found another patient in ward M desiring his services. This was Horatio Seymour, a colored lunatic. He was in bed in a very weak condition, and evidently suffering from severe pains. This man also stated that he was a victim of Farrell's brutality. His story was that Farrell had assaulted him without cause or provocation, and had beaten and kicked the body. Just as soon as Seymour had finished his story he began raying in an incoherent manner. The Doctor examined his body and found marks of brutality upon his abdomen, the skin had been raised by a blow, and his cheek also showed a mark as if from a fist. The Doctor,

the skin had been raised by a blow, and his cheek also showed a mark as if from a fist. The Doctor, surprised at this second revelation, inquired among the inmates of the ward as to the circumstances of the case. Several of the patients, men whose story is worthy of credit, as they are sane save on all points but some hobby which possesses them, bear out the testimony of Ornell and Seymour. They said that Farrell had committed the assault upon both of the patients, and that he habitually treated them in a brutal manner. A few days before they alleged that Farrell had attacked Ornell, and had beaten and kicked him in an outrageous manner. The next day he had done the same with Seymour, and in both cases without being attacked himself. They stated that Farrell was in the habit of bullying the patients and ordering them about in a tyrannical manner, so much so that all the people confined in ward M dreaded him, and always left themselves in danger of his brutality.

WHAT THE EEFFERS SAY.

In the ward two attendants were on duty besides Farrell. These are Edward Bell, an old hand, who has long borne a good record in the Asylum, and one McLaughlin, a new man, but considered a good nurse by the Warden of the Insane Asylum, Mr. Burke. Both these were questioned by Dr. Eschevena, and they both united in saying that they had never witnessed Farrell acting in a brutal manner towards the men who complained of him or to any others. They said they were present when the assault is said to have taken place upon Ornell, and they did not see anything out of the war, In fact, they both unite in saying that Farrell is a good man and was never guilty of any brutality to the inmates. As both of them fully exculpate Farrell from any blame it leads to the supposition that they must either be accomplices of the alleged murderer or else he must be free from blame. No such assault as is alleged could possibly have taken place in the ward and they present and not know of it.

On the other hand, again, both the dead patient and the dring

present and not know of it.

ORNELL AND SEYMOUR.

On the other hand, again, both the dead patient and the dying one are known to have been very quiet people, and previous to the last week to have been in very good health. Ornell particularly was advancing rapidly towards cure, and it was intended been in very good nearlin. Other particularly advancing rapidly towards cure, and it was intended to have let him out of the Asylum within the next three or four weeks. Seymour, though not in such favorable condition as Ornell, had never been known as an unruly patient. On the contrary, he was very unassuming and always endeavored to retire into the background. This makes the supposition that they injured themselves and then accused Farrell almost incredible.

PARRELL'S STORY.

retire into the background. This makes the supposition that they injured themselves and then accused Farrell almost incredible.

FARRELL'S STORY.

Thomas Parrell, who is accused of all these atrocties, is a rather thick-set, pleasant featured man of medium stature. He has no hardened look about his face and deports himself very indifferently in spite of the accusations he labors under. He entered the Asylum as an attendant or nurse on July 29, so that he has been a little over six weeks in his position. He treats the matter of the murder somewhat derisively, and pronounces the whole thing untrue from beginning to end. He says that there is no proof against him except the testimony of lunatics, whose oaths are valueless before a court of law, that lunatics are constantly in the habit of injuring themselves and when asked about it attempt to lay it on the keepers. He denies ever having struck any patient in the Asylum or ever having struck any patient in the Asylum or ever having struck any patient in the Asylum or ever having struck any patient in the Asylum or ever having and the slightest dispute with any of them. He does not believe he can be convicted, and seems to take considerable satisfaction in the thought that the lunatics' evidence will go for naught.

FARRELL'S PAST RECORD—ANOTHER CHARGE.
Unfortunately for Farrell another case comes up which he, no doubt, believes has been hushed forever. The HERALD reporter asked the Warden, Mr. Burke, resterday, in what ward one Charles Rusch had been confined during his stay in the Asylum. Mr. Burke, after looking over the books, stated it was in ward No. — (Farrell's ward). The facts of this case are interesting in conjunction with the present charges against Farrell. Charles Rusch, a German, aged forty, had been confined on Ward's Island since the 1st of April last. He had temporary fits of insanity, which showed themselves in a propensity for suicide. On the 28th of August his wife succeeded in getting him out on a three months' pass, after which time his leave

her husband in the Asylum he would constantly complain of the brutality of the keepers, and said he hardly dared speak for fear of still worse treatment. George Miller and Frederick Huntley, also patients in his ward, complained of harsh treatment. Rusch showed bruises over his body, but said that if he complained it would be the worse for him. Miller died recently of his injuries, and at the time of husband scale he had received from one of the keepers, but he did not specify whom. This case, which happened so few days ago, is damning evidence against Farrell, or against the keepers in the ward with him, as all these brutalities are alledged to have taken place in ward M. Three deaths, and two dying from one ward, and all attributing their ill-late to brutality, seem enough to disprove Farrell's plea of innocence.

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Wilat THE WARDEN SAYS.

Yesterday a Herall preporter called at Ward's Island. He saw Mr. Burke, the Warden. Mr. Burke is a genial gentleman, and looks upon the accusations against Farrell with horror. He says that if Farrell is guility he should certainly suffer the severest penalty of the law. Mr. Burke, however, thinks it will be rather difficult to convict Farrell. He says that he himself always considered him an intelligent and careful attendant, and never heard anything against him up to the time of the present charges. The Herall reporter questioned Mr. Burke regarding the management in general of the asylum.

"I do not think," said Mr. Burke, "that any place of this kind could be managed better, than this. It has every reason to be a good asylum and is considered so by competent judges. Of course a matter of this kind hurts us, but yet it is hard to hold the institution responsible for what after all is the crime of one man. Had I ever heard of any brutality on his part he would have been immediately discharged. We are terribly strict upon this one point of laying hands brutally upon the patients. It is forbidden except in the very hardest cases of self-defence. Sometimes, though seldom, the patients attack the keepers without reason. Even then the keeper is enjoined to abstain in every way from touching them. It is only really when a man's life is in danger that we for a moment countenance the thing. A snort time ago a patient seized a chamber, and as a attendant was passing by struck him a blow that knocked him senseless. Here is one instance of many that shows how hard it is sometimes to abstain from using corporeal violence. I remember, a month or so since, that an attendant named Crawford was accused of striking a patient in the face. I had him immediately dismissed, though he pleaded that he only did the thing in self-defence and was amost an excussable one. He was struck several times over

"The Commissioners of Charities and Correction," said Mr. Burke, "of course. I have no power of either appointment or dismissal."
"Was Farrell, then, appointed by them?"

"Was Farrell, then, appointed by them?"
"Certainly."
Mr. Burke then went on to say, in answer to other questions put, that the Commissioners took all responsibility in the appointments. The salary of the attendants is \$35 a month and "found." There are thirty attendants or nurses in the Asylum and 449 inmates patients and twenty-five out on pass. One watchman is employed at a salary of \$75 a month, and one keeper at \$83 a month, besides himself. The men appointed are mainly young and intelligent, and seem to be good men for the business. They are tradesmen or skilled workingmen of decency and respectability, and as a rule manage very well with the patients, who generally like them and defer to them without much ordering.

ESCAPES.

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SCAPES.

There are few escapes. A short time ago four women and three colored men made their escape from the Island, being aided by parties in boats. These all belonged to the Penlientiary and were serving as servants in the washhouse or kitchen. Very seldom a lunatic escapes. It has been known that they would make their way through the gates, get down to the boat and cross over. But they were always caught. A short time since two of them swam across. Nevertheless, these instances are rare, and, indeed, rarer every day as the Asylum becomes more and more established in its hew grounds.

DISBELIEVING LUNATUS.

Asylum becomes more and more established in its new grounds.

DISBELIEVING LUNATICS.

Before leaving the Asylum the reporter interviewed some of the lunatics alone. In the main they were sensible people, with some unfortunate hobby to which they would occasionally recur. They said their treatment was good and their food excellent. They all complanued that they could not go to New York when they wanted to. As to brutality they denied (at least those the reporter saw) ever having been subjected to any, and appeared to ridicule the idea of being beaten. On the whole they had just as much liberty as was good for them.

THE POST-MORTEM.

On Saturday a post-mortem examination was made on the body of Ornell. Dr. Walsh cut the corpse up. It was found that there were lash marks of blows on the abdomen, as before described, and on opening it a bloody deposit was found boneath the cuticle. The intestines were more or less injured, evidently from the blows, but it remains an open question whether the injuries were sufficient to cause death or not. On opening the skull and exposing the brain, it was found to be in a diseased condition, sufficient in itself, according to Dr. Marsh, to cause death. Still, it is doubtful if the diseased state of the brain was its normal condition or whether the injuries sustained, added to its natural weakness, did not cause it to be in the state in which it was found.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of Ornell will be held to

weakness, did not cause it to be in the state in which it was found.

The inquest on the body of Ornell will be held to-day, and testimony will be taken on the causes of the death and the oriminality of Farrell in causing it. Dr. Escheveria will be present, as also the prisoner and Warden Burke. A discharged lunatic named Caudar who is said to possess a great deal of information implicating Farrell in several brutalities to patients, will also give his testimony, and it will no doubt be of an exceedingly interesting description. The attendants who were with Farrell in ward M and two or three lunatics will also give their evidence in the case.

SEXMOUR'S CONDITION.

Yesterday afternoon Seymour was very weak and sinking rapidly. It is not thought possible that he can live longer than to-day. He is unable to make any further statement than that already given to Dr. Escheveria, as he has been raving since Friday.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It is stated that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction will appoint a committee from their number to look into the condition of the Insane Asylum and correct any abuses which may exast. This was lately done also in consequence of the Herald's exposures of mismanagement in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Islant, where a total reorganization was effected. The alleged murders at the Insane Asylum coming so soon on top of the other will cause the Commissioners to look sharply after their laurels.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Josh Hart has a host of novelties at the Comique. Tony Pastor has a grand reopening this evening. The Union Square begins its season to-morrow

Carlotta Patti and Mario to-night at Steinway Ole Bull will make a tour through the South this

"Saratoga" is drawing well at McVickers'. Thomas' orchestra will perform at Syracuse on the 27th inst.

J. H. Budwerth makes his bow to-night at Charley White's Athenaum. Mrs. Chanfrau plays next week at the Grand Opera House, Baltimore.

Opera House, Baltimore.

Miss Fannie Marsh is the latest addition to the Boston Museum Company.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears at the Academy of Music, Chicago, to-night. Miss Carlotta Leclerq commences an engagement at the Arch, Philadelphia, next week.

Mr. Charles Fechter appears in French comedy at the Union League Theatre on Thursday evening. James W. Morrissey has resumed the position of trensurer of the Grand Opera House which he has worthily filled for many years.

Madame Pauline Lucca remained indoors all day yesterday and received no visitors. She will be photographed by Sarony to-day and will drive through the Park.

YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENTS AND ASSAULTS.

Charles Mooley, a boatman, was severely cut about the head yesterday morning with a bottle at 21 Coenties slip. Courtney was arrested by an officer of the First precinct and Mooley sent to Park

Thomas McDermott, of 25 Green wich street, at an

Thomas McDermott, of 25 Greenwich street, at an early hour yesterday morning went home intoxicated and went to bed. Shortly after retiring his bed was found to be on fire. Before the flames could be extinguished McDermott was severely burned about the body. He was removed to Park Hospital.

Thomas O'Brien, aged twenty-three, yesterday morning visited the Nineteenth precinct station house and reported he had been stabbed firee times in the right breast and once in the arm by James Brady, at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. He was attended by a police surgeon and sent home. Brady made his escape.

Officer Campbell, of the Nineteenth precinct, while endeavoring to quell a disturbance among the members of the Metropolitan Collar Company yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and severely stabbed in the leg by Thomas Vandervoort, of Seventy-sixth street and Third avenue. The latter was arrested and locked up.

Edward Butler, aged twenty, of 443 East Thirteenth street, was stabbed in the left shoulder by Elias Specht, of 20 Clinton street, while standing in the hallway of the latter residence, last night. Butler was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, and Specht arrested by an officer of the Kleventh precinct.

Yesterday afternoon, as Michael J. Saunders, of 25 Second avenue, was passing in front of his own house, he was assaulted and stabbed in the neck by William J. Gleason, of 92 Second street, Brooklyn. Gleason was arrested and locked up.

WASHINGTON.

The Progress of Cotton Manufactures.

Failure of the Commission to the Ute Indians.

The Steamboat Law and the Metis Disaster.

The Spanish and Mexican Claim Commissions.

Washington, Sept. 15, 1872.
Statistics of Cotton Manufacture in the United States.

The complete statistics of the manufacture of cotton goods, just sent to the press from the Census Office, show the number of distinct establishments in the United states to be 956, of which Mass-138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hamp-shire, 36; Georgia, 34; North Carolina, 33; Tennes-

Alabama, 13; South Carolina, 12, and Virginia, 11. Number of steam engines, 448; aggregate horse power, 47,117. Number of water wheels, 1,250; aggregate horse power, 102,409. Number of losed, 157,310; frame spindles, 3,694,477; mule spindles, 3,437,029. Hands employed, 47,790 males above sixteen years; 69,637 females, above fifteen 22,942 children and youths. The aggregate amoun of wages paid during the year was \$39,044,132. Materials used, 6,222,189 pounds of cotton yarn, 136,100 pounds of cotton warp, 5,234,260 pounds of cotton waste.

Value of mill supplies, \$10,910,672; total value of all materials, \$111,737,686. Articles produced—478,204,181 yards sheetings, shirtings and twilled goods; 34,533,462 yards lawns and fine muslins; 489,250,053 yards print cloths; 30,301,087 pounds yarn; 11,560,241 dozen spools thread; 73,018,045 yards cotton warps; 11,118,127 pounds batts, wicking and wadding; 493,892 tablecloths, quilts and counterpanes; 2,767,050 scamless bags; 5,057,454 pounds cordage lines and twines; 906,066 pounds thread; 8,890,050 yards cotton fiannel; 39,275,256 yards ginghams and checks; 7,921,449 pounds waste; 484,400 pounds tapet wadding; 405,855 pounds gardings pounds tapet wadding; 405,885 pounds seamless bags; 13,940,895 yards cassimeres, cottonades and jeans; 10,811,023 pounds miscellaneous products. Aggregate weight of goods produced, 349,314,592 pounds; aggregate value of product, \$177,480,739.
Of these statistics, B. F. Nourse, of the Cot-

ton Manufacturors' Association, says:ton Manufacturers' Association, says:—

This portion of the census has the nighest attainable accuracy. It is in remarkable contrast with every previous census since the cotton manufacture became one of the important industries of the country. If, in other industries and other departments of production the same degree of accuracy has been obtained as in respect to the cotton from the year prior to June 30, 1870, then is this census worthy of the confidence of statesmen, political economists and men of business.

The Reservations of the Utes—Complaint of Ure—The Intrusion of the Miners—

of Ure-The Intrusion of the Miners-A gentleman present at the recent Council with

the Ute Indians writes as follows:-

A gentleman present at the recent Council with the Ute Indians writes as follows:—

The Special United States Commission, consisting of Mr. E. M. McCook, Mr. John D. Lang and General John McDonald, failed to accomplish the object of their mission, which was the purchase of about one-third of the reservation of the Indians covering the San Juan mining district and the larger part of their tiliable land.

The Council was held at Los Rinos, was attended by some difteen hundred Indians, representing the Tabequache, Denver, Capote, Manche, Uncompagre and White River Utes.

"Ure, the head chief, who has always been the consistent friend of the whites, and of whom every one speaks well, said they did not wish to sell any of their lands; that the government had promised to take care of them and to keep the white people off their reservation, and all they asked was that it should fulfill its part of the agreement. Every speaker expressed himself as very desirous that not only peace, but friendship, should continue to exist between the whites and in hand.

Over a hundred miners have been at work on the reservation for more than a year, and during the past month a quartz mill has been placed upon it, white the government by treaty promises to keep all whites off the reservation. Not one of these miners has been molested by the Indians, although they have repeatedly notified the authorifies of the presence of the miners and asked that they be expelled. The Utes have always been at peace with the whites, and settlers who live upon the borders of their reservation not only have no complaint to make of them, but express their unwillingness that the Indians should be compelied to live exclusively on their reservation.

How the Borders who in the unwillingness that the Indians should be compelied to live exclusively on their reservation and Thomas K. Cree, Secretary of the Border of Indian Commissioners, who

Hon. Felix R. Brunot and Thomas K. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who were investigating the affairs of the agency and inquiring into the condition of the Indians, were also in attendance upon the sessions of the councils. Ure, in a conversation with Mr. Brunot, said he did not believe that the Utes had killed Agent Millen, of the Nevaso agency, and expressed the opinion that it had been done by white men. He promised to make an earnest effort to find out who the perpetrators were, and that if they were his people he would deliver them to the authorities. With the exception of this one act no charges can be made against the Utes.

The recent despatches in regard to depredations in Utah fail of confirmation at army headquarters and are highly sensational, and the presence of the

and are highly sensational, and the presence of the troops has been secured more to quiet the clamer of those having provisions to sell and to avoid the possibility of danger than to repel attack or punish depredators.

The Forty Sloux Savages.

A delegation, forty in number, reached here this forning, and are quartered at the Washington House. They came under the care of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan. The Loss of the Metis-Damaging Evidence in Hand.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in possession of evidence which will, in addition to the testimony already taken regarding the disaster to the steamonly partially equipped, and that her owners knew that she was running in violation of been got since the disaster, while documentary evidence beyond question will be submitted with the report of the inspectors. An investigation independent of that conducted by the local inspectors has been going on for a week past, and, it is alleged, will prove more than all the testimony

taken from passengers.
The Mexican Claims Commission. Our government has lately received communica tions from Minister Nebson, relative to the interruption of the proceedings of the United States the conduct of the Mexican Commission; there is as yet no definite action by the Mexican government. There is no doubt that a remon-strance will reach the Mexican government, against the course of its Commissioner. The Comtion, in February next, and it is the opinion of ome of the attorneys who have had business before it that the convention will be an entire failure unless all the cases filed shall be acted on, and that even the awards on those which have been adudicated will not be paid. This question is, how-

ever, considered by others to be involved in doubt. About one hundred claims, with the proofs, have been filed before the Commission on the Claims of Citizens of the United States against Spain. The regulations were adopted June 10, 1871. It is said that by October 1 the Commission will formally enter upon the consideration of the cases. It is expected that in a few days Dr. Houard will file a claim for

a very large amount of money.

The Oregon Sematorship.

From information just received it does not appear probable that either Corbett or Mitchell can be elected to the Senatorship from Oregon, and therefore there is reason to believe that Attorncy-General Williams will be adopted as a compromise candidate by the republicans of the Legislature of that

The British Minister. Sir Edward Thornton will leave Washington early this week for the White Mountains, to seek relief from the effects of hav feven